BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

BOMBAY : THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1840.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1840.

ARRIVED July 22, Barque *Hannah*, D. Gardyne, Master, from Bencoolen 18th June, bringing intelligence of the Dutch being at war with the Achines, and had taken possession of the Coast as far up as Senkel, before the vessel left that place.

SINCE the departure of the last Overland Mail the Indian News has not been particularly interesting, all eyes are turned with anxiety towards China, where by this time active operations must have taken place, the last advices from Singapoor give us the following arrivals of the Ships of War with the Troops for the China expedition on board, "Arrived the H. C. Steamer *Atalanta* on the 16th May all well. H. M. Ships *Wellesly*. Alligator, Larne, Cruizer and Algerine, the Brig Guy, H. M. S. Melville, Rear. Admiral Sir G. Elliot H. M. Ship Blonde 44, and 2 Sloops of War passed Anjeer on the 10th of June for China direct. We give all the late extracts from the Canton and Singapoor Papers. The latest China intelligence was brought by the Mary Gordon which left on the 19th May and passed Anjeer on the 24th of June.'

In Scinde matters were a disturbed aspect. The Beloochees have been very troublesome ever since they cut up two Detachments, in all 146 Men and Native officers of the 5th N. I. and Lieutenant Clarke of the Scinde Irregular Horse. In August a force is to take the field against the Murree Tribe of Beloochees, but the Regiments of the Sukkur Brigade have scarcely any officers as will be perceived from our extracts. The Court of Directors in taking away 2 Lieutenants and 1 Ensign from each Regiment will find the truth of the adage of "Penny wise and pound foolish" they should be restored directly, if efficiently officerd regiments are a desideratum Moreover although the Bombay Presidency has acquired Aden, Karrack, Mhow, and all the stations in Scinde, and though the Troops are harassed to death, and cut up into inefficient detachments, no augmentation takes place. One European Regiment only has been given, Six new Native Regiments are required imperatively, and if the Home authorities wish to preserve the efficiency of the Bombay army they will not delay the measure an instant longer than is possible. The Regiments in Scinde must from the severity of the climate (the Thermometer being 100 deg. in June in a house and 146 deg. in the Sun) be relieved every two years *regularly* if not more frequently, and even then a great portion of them will require to be invalided or sent to convalescent stations. In Affghanistan it appears a fresh Brigade is called for and strong measures required to keep the country quiet. The Affghans having no sort of love for Shah Shooja. Dr. Lord had secured part of Dost Mahomed's Family, and the Dost appears to be kept in durance vile by the King of Bokhara.

The successor of Runjeet Singh seems likely to be deposed, and the Nepalese will probably be overawed by our first successes in China, they have made some demonstrations on our frontier, but now all is again quiet. His golden footed Majesty of Burmah also appears to be in a fright and keeps up a sort of amicable relation with us.

There have been few domestic topics of importance. A reform in the Bombay Post Office is about to take place, and a committee is sitting to suggest the best measures of improvement. A memorial is under course of signature to the Governor in Council asking for the proceeds of the sale of the old Theatre (27,000 Rs. or thereabouts) for the erection of a New one. The monsoon has hitherto been favorable and the agricultural reports encouraging. Six of the murderers of the late Captain Whiffen and his Mate Mr. Harland of the Barque *Virginia*, have been tried and hung, and the rest are said to be in prison at Hydrabad. Mr. Gibbard whose case has excited so much interest and against whom a Bill had been preferred for murder in the Sawunt Waree State, has been proved innocent by the Grand Jury ignoring the Bill. The Governor and Family are at Poona, which is a scene of festivity on account of the anniversary of the taking of Ghizni. Balls &c. are the order of the day. For other information we refer to our extracts.

MONTHLY PRECIS
OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

IN common with every humane heart, we feel quite relieved by the Bill against Mr. Gibbard being thrown out by the Grand Jury. We trust that his sufferings are now set at rest, and that in retirement he will be allowed to recover that serenity of mind which must have been cruelly disturbed, and exacerbated by such protracted minatory measures.

LETTERS from Sukkur of the 19th of June, state that the Troops there are to turn out in August to convoy provisions to the post of Kohan through the Murree Tribe of Beloochees, and after that commence a war with those who cut up Lieut. Clarke and the Seapoys of the 5th Regiment, with all this to do there is a sad scarcity of officers. The 23rd have only 1 Major, 1 Actg. Adjutant, 1 Acting Quarter Master, and a young officer who has just joined present, and one Captain on Detachment, the only officer with a whole wing. The 1st Grenadiers have 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Acting Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Subaltern and a young officer newly arrived, one Captain and 1 Ensign on Detachment. The 5th are just as badly off. The Flank Company of the 23rd were to have gone out in August, but from having no officers, the Grenadiers take the tour of duty. In the 23rd Hospital for the last 24 hours, the Thermometer had not been below 105 deg. except for one hour about 3 P. M. and it is a fine large building. Yet for all this they are drilling recruits, the recruits, who went up from Bombay started so late that 65 are weather bound in Cutch for the monsoon, and 14 died of Cholera in the Boats. The Steamers are going to take 6 Companies of the 2nd Grenadiers to reinforce I The Sukkur brigade for the expedition against the Murrees, 2 Companies of H. M. 40th Regiment also come by the same opportunity. The Kahuns a tribe in our pay, and the hereditary enemies of the Murrees, will bring 10,000 men to hem them in on the North and West, and it is to be hoped a severe lesson will be given them and a stop be put to the continued harassing duty which the Troops in Scinde are constantly exposed to.

LETTERS of the 23rd of June have been received from Sukkur. The heat at present is intolerable. The Thermometer rising to 100 deg. in the House. The hot winds set in regularly every evening. The Thermometer in the sun gets up to 145 deg. and in the Seapoys Tents to 123. Many officers are sick and very few present for duty with their Regiments there. Poor Clarke was not killed on the spot but was taken and either killed or died of his wounds. The Beloochees took him and buried him about 2 coss from the scene of action, the other party of the 5th who were returning to Kahun were cut off to a man, one Dooley wallah only escaping, they were 76 strong, so with the destruction of Clarke's party, the 5th Regiment has lost 144 men in the two affairs, and the Beloochees got 700 Camels. Great anxiety is felt about Brown of the 5th, who with Erskine of the Artillery, and Dr. Glasse are shut up in Kahun, they have but 170 fighting men and the Beloochees are said to muster 3000. Awful odds especially in a dark night. Letters have been received from the party up to the 17th June all well, but expecting to be attacked, provisioned however until the end of August, before which no Convoys can pass through the Hills. A force from Sukkur is to take the field and to consist of the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers, a Batery of 6 Guns, and a Company of Golundauze under Brigadier Stevenson. At Lehree the officers and men of the 5th Regiment are much afflicted with ulcers in the legs. It is said here that the Nepalese have declared war. That the Seiks refuse to have Kurruck Sing as a ruler. No late news from Cabul, the last was from McNaughten that the Russians had passed Khiva and were in full march on Bokhara, whilst another Russian force accompanied by a Persian army was advancing on Herat. Every thing indicates great preparations and movements when the season opens. Some Sepahees have died from apoplexy.

Letters from *Bameean* via *Agra* state that in April the Mission moved to Siri Sing at Syghan a short time after its arrival there. The Mother, two Sisters and three Nephews of Dost Mohommed came and claimed protection which was accorded, and they were forwarded through the Sheik Alee Huzara country (the Hajee Guk road being closed by snow) to Cabul. Abdool Rusheed Khan who deserted to us and did good service at Ghizni, was sent a long time ago to try and induce the Newab and Family to leave Kholoom, and on his return was to put an end to all negociations with the Walee and the Dost's Family. Abdool obeyed the order, and the consequence was that the Newab Jubbar Khan forthwith made a short march with the whole of the wives and children of the Dost and his party. Mahomed Azim Khan, a son of Dost Mahommed's came in to the Mission at Syghan, and Gholan Beg the eldest son of Meer Walee also gave in and proceeded to Cabool to present Pasukuch and make his Father's submissions to the Shah and the English. On the 21st of May, Atma Dewan Begee the old Hindoo Minister of Mahommed Moorad Beg arrived from Koondooz bringing news of, Jublen Khan being on the road with the whole of the women and children. The Touladie man Shah Nuzzer came before the Political Agent with his sword suspended from his neck to indicate his submission to death. He was pardoned on condition of cultivating his lands and giving no more trouble. The Country about Syghan is quiet, but the Ajer tribe have been plundering towards Kamurd, but it has been put a stop to since Meer Walee is made responsible for his tributaries behaviour to the Shah's subjects. At Bameean the spring has just commenced and the buds are bursting on the poplars in the Zearut at Syghan, the Summer is somewhat advanced while at Kholoom so great is the diversity of the climate, the crops are beginning to be gathered in. The climate at Bameean is pleasant, Thermometer 49d. at sunrise, and 69d. at Noon with cool air and an occasional shower.

PRIVATE Letters from Caubul of the 15th of June mention that the report prevalent there and generally believed at that date was "That the Russian Expedition upon Khiva had been totally defeated by the physical difficulties of the climate and the desert, and had retreated. No official intelligence to that effect had transpired, but private reports and Bazaar rumours spoke confidently of this and very little doubt was entertained on the subject."

This tallies so remarkably with the News of a similar import which we perceive current in Europe, that we are inclined to give it credit. And if it prove true nothing could happen more apropos. All the barbarous neighbouring Tribes will turn upon them, and our conquest of Affghanistan will be favorably contrasted with their failure, and if proper advantage be taken of this crisis, we shall remain the paramount power in Central Asia, and dictate our own terms to the Hordes which trench upon the territories of our Ally Shah Shoojah. We know that Sir John Keane said "retreat was not to be thought of when men joining his resolve to assault Ghizni, and if the Russian General Petrowsky has made one retrograde step, the fate of his army is sealed. Without provisions, his rear cut off, he must surrender, but to whom? why to savages who will either slaughter or make slaves of the unhappy Russians. This is the second expedition undertaken by that nation, and this appears likely to be equally disastrous with the first. A remnant may reach their own frontier, but the retreat to Corunna, that from Moscow, and numerous others, shew the disorganisation which attends such measures and their fatal results. We hope if this intelligence turn out to be authenticated, that the bugbear of a Russian Invasion of India will be laid on the shelf for ever, and that some more amusing animal than "the Great Bear" may be made to dance for the amusement of the Public. He will be a heavy loss to the Politicals, but he has collected a good many half-pence in his time, and paid well for the grinding of the organ, as some know who have managed the instrument. Like Mantalini we have had enough. It has been "one horrid demnition grind."

A Correspondent from Cabul forwards us news to the 12th June last, and if true, (which the writer in some measure is inclined to doubt, to its full extent,) it is most important—An obstinate action is stated to have taken place between the Khivians and Russians (the report having come from Bokhara), that the latter had been defeated with a loss of one thousand five hundred men and three guns. The Khivians had 1200 left on the field.—Our Correspondent says, half the amount may be true. There is one fact however which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The Russians from undoubted information are in great distress for Provisions and water, every body knows, men will not fight on empty stomachs, besides their communication with the rear, had been cut off by the Natives of the country, which only admits of an army passing through it in the Winter Season,—When our Correspondent wrote, he states "That an Ambassador from the Khan of Khiva had arrived at Cabul, but who came via "Herat, and therefore, brought but old news by his detour," nothing had been heard of Abbott, (no wonder as he had gone to St. Petersburgh).—Shakespear of the Bengal Artillery had left Herat for Khiva.—An Engineer officer had been sent to survey the passes of the Hindoo Koosh, and not before it was time. —Barracks were being erected at Cabul in the Bagni Shah, for our Regiments only,—to these seems but small chance of Affghanistan being evacuated by the company's Troops. The Shah, forces though only *half disciplined* are distributed about in Detachments all over the country.—It is utterly impossible therefore that they can do their officers any credit or be any thing like equal to our regular Regiments.

THE *Maulmain Chronicle* gives an account of an insurrection in Ava in one issue and contradicts it in the next. Still something must have occurred, Troops had been sent out and had not returned. We sincerely wish the Tyrant Tharawaddie was deposed and a quiet successor found for him. So long as he remains he will be a trouble to our Government, and until he gets a good thrashing he will not be quiet. We are glad to hear our Chinese Expedition has excited the fears of the Burmese authorities. If carried out to a fortunate issue, we have no doubt it will have a wonderful effect on all the States in the Eastern Seas. While the results in Commerce will be as Dominie Sampson says "Prodigious."!!!

WE believe that the following news may be relied on, the Russians were still 40 or 50 marches from Khiva at the date of this information which is scarce 6 weeks old. They moved with great caution and wherever they ordered a halt they regularly entrenched their Camp, and consequently their progress was as slow as their best enemies could wish. The force consisted of about 10,000 Men and 20 or 30 pieces of Cannon. Abbott as every body has heard is gone to St. Petersburgh to do a little diplomatic. Shakespeare has gone to Khiva in his stead and Lieut. North of the Bombay Engineers is appointed as a Politico at Herat under the great chief McNaughten. The defences of Herat are nearly in a perfect state, and all Affghanistan much quieter than has been generally represented in the public Journals. If the Russian general is so cautious we would advise him to ask for speedy reinforcements. The country must be dreadfully hostile when such extreme precautions are necessary, as otherwise if an invading Army by day, fears to become besieged by night, we may have some guess at the enterprize of the Leader and the devotion of the Army he conducts. The fact is and we speak it without fear (not of contradiction but consequence) that the name of a Russian Invasion of India has been of late years a Bugaboo stuck up by the Newsmongers in this country to frighten old Women with. Many people have made a good living out of it and many more will. Russia is a huge overgrown hulk which reaches at sims which if attained, would crush the really feeble body which attempted to sustain their weight. Russia knows by the Indian and English Press that she has (to use a vulgar phrase) established a funk. She keeps this up by all the means in her power sends an Army of Tagrag and bobtail to manœuvre on our newly acquired frontier, gets all Europe to look at her pretences, and silly mines away at Constantinople the great goal of her wishes. The Politicals are full of Russia. Morning, noon and night they talk of Russia, they read books bound in, and write on portable Desks with Bramahs Locks, made of Russian leather, anoint their heads with Bear's Grease and soften their whiskers with Russian Oil, When "the Pilot who weathered the storm." The immortal Billy Pitt wanted a good round sum out of Johnny Bull's Pockets during the Continental war, He used to roar out "a French Invasion." Forth rushed Horse and Foot to the Coast, Majesty was in motion, Military spectacles and reviews dazzled the eye. and Johnny dipped his hand into the pockets of his capacious Leathers and said "Billy you are a good Boy here's a Guinea to buy Gingerbread for the Volunteers. Billy got his financial votes passed through the Commons, and when as Major Sturgeon says "Cedunt arma togay" and the "Soldier was merged in the Citizen" and the panic was over, why the Wolf was chained until more coin was wanted, when he was loosed with the old cry at the proper period. We do not say it is quite a parallel case, but it is very like it. We have been now some years preparing for a Russian invasion, and we should take care that our over precautions do not superinduce what we look for. Palemon's Shepher could have crossed the Bridge in safety at first, if he had not overloaded it to try its strength, and thus got drowned by his wish to make security doubly sure.

FROM the *Delhi Gazette* of the 17th June, it will be perceived that all Affghanistan is in an uproar, and that a fresh Brigade has been applied for. We are one of those who are of opinion that the Troops who carried victory to the gates of Caubul, ought to have been kept there for a much longer period, and that greater precipitation than judgement was shewn in breaking up that fine Army, which would have sufficed to subjugate the entire country, carrying with it as it did the prestige of Victory. We publish also a letter containing an authentic account of poor Clarke's affair and the destruction of the Detachment of the old Kalee Paltun (the 5th Regiment N. I.) If affairs are lowering in Affghanistan they are not much brighter in Scinde. We trust soon to hear of strong reinforcements being sent to Upper Scinde, as after these successes the Beloochees will grow bolder and bolder, until some other very serious calamity will awaken the authorities to the impolicy and folly of distributing small detachments with few European Officers without support in a hostile country and in the midst of a treacherous and barbarous enemy. Nothing, short of a wing of a regiment with its Officers and a Gun, should be moved even with a Convoy, and where are the Troops to come from? The Grenadiers, the 5th, and the 23rd are the Regiments on the spot, and are all too weak in European Officers for Forces which are likely to be called every instant to the field. Government will now feel the ill judged policy of cutting off two Lieutenants and an Ensign from each regiment, and why may we ask, are not these Officers restored? Such a measure, though a poor instalment of liberality, would render each Corps much more effective, while the expence would be a trifle when compared with the amount of benefit obtained. We have gained territory on every side, Karrack, Aden, all lower Scinde and Mhow have been added to the Presidency of Bombay, but with the exception of one European Regiment, no augmentation has taken place in the Army. That this state of things can continue much longer we take leave to doubt. The retention of a country is often a more difficult task than its conquest. Witness Spain which Napoleon and his Generals conquered and overran, but lost after 5 years of possession. The wild mountaineers of Spain then, were as the Beloochees are now to us, equally thorns in the sides of the French. We do think that the Court of Directors and the Board of Control ought at once to make provision for a sufficient number of Officers being present with each Regiment, while the allowances for Companies, Adjutancies and Regimental Staff Appointments should be so increased, as to make it more to an Officer's advantage to stay with his Corps, than to "sigh for a Staff situation." If also a Staff Corps was instituted, it would be but fair to the working Captains and Subs of the Army. Many Officers

have never seen their Corps for years being usefully employed on the Staff, in situations for which their talents are peculiarly fitted, but by present arrangements when they arrive at a certain Rank they must join a Regiment or command a Station. That the operation of such a system is unhappy, was seen in a late case, when an Officer of high rank and distinguished talents, was unworthily treated like a School-Boy, forsooth because after 30 years disuse, he could not bring his mind from abstruse studies, to the contemplation of the mysteries of the Goose step. Such absurdities should be got rid of.

GOVERNMENT has modified its Quarantine Announcement which we are very glad to see published in the following Notification:

NOTIFICATION.

Marine Department.

"In substitution for the Notification of the 25th instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased the following:—

Information having been received that the Plague is raging in Egypt the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, to direct as a measure of precaution only, that no Vessel from the Red Sea, nor any that have held communication with a Vessel from thence, shall be anchored just inside the Sunken Rock and such Vessels will not be allowed to communicate either with the Shore or with other Vessel until the Examining Officers have reported them clear of disease.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Secy to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 28th June 1840.

THROUGH the kindness of a highly respected Mercantile Friend we are enabled to lay a File of the Canton Press of the 9th of May before our readers, but there is very little interesting except a notice of the Petition to the Chinese by the American Merchants—Jonathan has played his old game, and likewise the Kite, has tried to pick up what the game cocks were fighting for. There is little doubt of his "*getting along*" uncle Sam is no fool, and likes, we calculate, to *carcumvent the old* "*country sarpents*" whenever he can, and he wou'd be pretty particular considerable of a tarnation sumph if he didn't, oh yes:!!

We have been given to understand that 300 of H. M. 6th Regiment are coming down from Poona to be embarked for Aden immediately. This looks warlike and we are truly happy to see that Government have determined upon re-inforcing this Garrison, the duties of which have pressed so very heavily both on the Bombay European Regiment and the Native Details. Before an enemy so wily as the Arab unremitted vigilance can alone secure our conquest, & from the account of Aden in our last issue it will be perceived that not only is there a line of works to defend, but that the fortifications are most extensive and would require a large body of men to occupy them with effect. The Turkish wall from the description given of it to us is a very insignificant affair, and slopes outwards so much, that a resolute fellow might rush up it sword in hand. If the authorities mean to keep the place, no time should be lost in putting it in a proper state of defence. It is the key of the straits of Babelmandel and In the event of a Turkish and Egyptian War would furnish us with a depot and point d'appui for our Forces in the Red Sea, and so well aware is Mahommed Ali of this, that it is a well known fact, that he is the secret instigator of the repeated attacks which have been made on the position, and in the event of a general War and England siding with Turkey (which according to existing treaties she must do) there is no doubt he would make a desperate attempt to obtain possession. We are therefore truly happy to hear of so seasonable a reinforcement, as if what has been won by so great expence of blood and treasure should be allowed to be lost by supineness and week measures, our arms would be tarnished and the British name lose the commanding influence it has hitherto obtained all over Arabia.

By Singapore Papers we observe that the China Expedition having arrived there, will be likely to leave for its destination about the 20th May. We must yet pass some weary months before correct information of the detail of operations about to be employed can arrive. It is of no use to indulge in speculations which may point to most incorrect ideas of the subject. But in the mean time we are laying up stores of knowledge on China and its affairs &c. by an attentive perusal of all the best works on that Country by the ablest hands, which will come into play when the War seriously commences.

WE perceive by the Malacca Papers that Rajah of Salengore in the straits has been indulging in the favorite game of piracy with the Schooner Bentinck, which had been sent round from Penang to Singapore with cattle and supplies, and put into that Port for fresh water. Having first seized her water casks, great inclination was evinced to beg, borrow, buy or steal the Schooner, but that the latter feeling prevailed appeared from the fact of two large Prahus anchoring so as two take the Bentinck. Fortunately the Diana Steam Boat made her appearance and changed the aspect of affairs. Now really some order ought to be taken with these piratical blood thirsty villains of Malays, and their Chiefs so signally punished as to prevent their rising to any head again. Two or three War Steamears might give them a wholesome lesson on the road to China. The state of affairs in the Straits as far as regards the safety of Vessels has been for a long time precarious. Many barbarities, murders, and piracies have occurred with smaller craft, and even in calm weather a large Merchant men is not safe from an attack of armed Prahus. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. It is probable that in the event of the complete success of our expedition to China that our moral influence will be extended among these Barbarians, and much may be done to check and restrain them. But in the mean time the evil goes on from day to day, and should if possible be stopped at once. We trust the authorities in the Straits will exert themselves, and the means will be furnished by the Supreme Government to maintain a regular small Steam Flotilla to clear the different harbours of these noxious vermin. We insert also an account of some Malays running muck on board the Schooner Emma, and cutting and maiming several. We would advocate that when Malays are taken as crew or Passengers on board a vessel, their creases should be taken from them in the first instance, and deposited with the Commander. If this were made a positive rule in all cases these barbarous murders would be of less frequent occurrence, and men would not be liable to be sent to eternity at a sudden outbreak of violence from a treacherous and blood thirsty Malay.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.—From Egypt we learn that matters are almost in statu quo. The Turkish Fleet is just where it was. Mahomed Ali is arming all the men he can, and nothing at present indicates a change of measures. The plague had decreased in virulence, and was expected to leave the country, as the period of the inundation of the Nile approached. No further attacks had been made on Aden by the Arabs, who seem to have had enough of their former Chappo. Reinforcements were anxiously looked for, as the duty was very harassing. In Turkey Khosrew Pacha the Grand Vizier had been dismissed, which caused the Turco-Egyptian party to look up in the Market.

WE find that we omitted some names of those who were saved as well as those who were lost of the Crew of the *Lord William Bentinck*, and we accordingly subjoin an amended list of the correctness of which we have been assured.

OFFICERS AND CREWS.

Lost.	Saved.
Captain Ord	Pennington, 2nd Mato
Kempthorne, 1st Officer	Kingcome, 3rd do.
Stockley, Surgeon	Bushe, 4th do.
Villers, Midshpman	Campbell, Midshipman.
Ord, do.	Lothian, Carpenter
Maclean, Boatswain	Crosby, Sail Maker
Gates do. Mate	Pritchard, Steward
Donaghue, Cook	Coombes, Boatswain ? Mate.
West, Butcher	
Wheeler, Cuddy Servant	Anderson, Sailor
Spencer, Sailor	Anderson, do.
Littlewood, do.	Kilbie, do.
Holston, do.	Lowe, do.
Cant, do.	King, do.
	Connell, do.
	Humberston, do.
	Adderton, do.
	Cocken, do.
	Sweetman, do.
	Brady, do.
	Woodward, do.
	Brown, do.
	Kent, do.
	Mculloch, do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The *Bombay Times* in denying you and your Correspondent 'FRIEND OF BOMBAY' the applause due for originating the suggestion for a Light House in the island of Kenery, and a life boat establishment at the extremity of Colaba; and in bestowing the same on the Chamber of Commerce, does not seem aware that neither you nor your Correspondent claim that said honor; the suggestion aforesaid being more than thirty years old, to my knowledge, and may have been thirty years before (Mr. Money 1809,) thought of it for anything I know to the contrary.

The Chamber of Commerce have not begun ill, but all that they have done as yet is but a beginning; and they will not I hope be long in finding out, that, when any great object of local improvement, and national advantage is before them, they have a great deal more on their hands than simply to address a letter to the Bombay Government, to be referred to Bengal, to be negatived thence, and themselves snubbed for their supposed officious interference in what are called state matters.

It is their duty in such cases, as representatives of the vast commerciai interest now centring in Bombay, to refer every suggestion thus made and thus rejected to their Correspondents in England, and to the representatives in Parliament of the commercial capitals, to take legal counsel on all they do, and in the best means for doing it; and never to stop until they have laid their case, when necessary, before the reformed Parliament by petition; let this be done and we shall not long want any local improvements or public establishment necessary for the safety of the Bombay Mariner.

So long as the harbour was only frequented by Country Ships, and East India Company's "fleets of the season;" the Honorable Company insuring themselves; the public voice and the local interest had no chance, but now that we have a trade, employing upwards of a hundred thousand tons of shipping, and rapidly encreasing, the Insurance Societies will find it necessary to be "up and doing" and the sooner they begin the better.

If the Chamber of Commerce would deserve the praise their Secretary desiderates for them, let us see what their next resolutions are and how they mean to pursue any future meditated object.

Relying on their energy, and on the reformed Parliament, I venture to sign myself

MERCATOR NON METUENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As an authentic account of the late melancholy occurrences in Upper Scinde will probably be acceptable, and as many of your readers are no doubt from old associations anxious regarding the conduct of the men of the 5th Regiment N. I. I have the pleasure to furnish to you extracts of a letter this moment received from the brave and intelligent officer who commands the advanced post of that Regiment in Upper Scinde.

I remain,
Your obedient servant.
P.

Guzerat, 18th June 1840.

Dolut Kohun Fort, 150 *Miles*
N. E. of Sukkur, May 23, 1840.

On the 2d May I started with my detachment from Pullojee with 600 Camels loads of supplies, and after 10 days hard work reached this place. The heat was dreadful, and the Hills to drag the guns over wearisome, but through perseverance on the part of all, I got the whole convoy up without a single loss of any kind. The last 4 days were the worst, being short of water, and the rear guard being annoyed day and night by the Beloochees. The Commissariat Camels caused us the greatest difficulties, they were dreadfully overloaded, and batches of 10 Camels had only one driver! The first hill of 1 mile in length took us 12 hours, and the next hill of 1½ mile 18! The whole hill from top to bottom was strewed with bags, and while we were waiting to pick up the same, the Beloochees kept popping at us from some high rocks, particularly at poor Clarke and myself who stood close together, they wounded his servant. At last I got up safe to Kohun, and found it empty! Now comes the most melancholy part of the business. The Camels had to be sent back with a party of 50 Horsemen and 30 Infantry, and I was to increase the detachment with a few men if necessary. I did so by 80 men more, and told Clarke to take them on as far as he thought prudent. He took them over the first hill it appears, and meeting no opposition sent them back. On their return the unfortunate party of one Subedar, 3 Havildars, and 75 Rank and file were surrounded by 2,000 Beloochees *and to a man cut to pieces* after fighting most gallantly. The intelligence was brought by a Doolee Wallah, the only man who escaped. I wish to God this were the only misfortune. Three thousand Balloochees subsequently attacked poor Clarke's party some 12 miles from this. It appears that C. seeing the hill in his front covered with men, placed part of the detachment round the Camels, and with about 30 men ascended the hill to check the enemy. After fighting nearly 2 hours most gallantly against such odds, his party was surrounded, poor Clarke killed, and almost every man cut to pieces. By the admission of the Beloochees themselves, it was a most gallant though disastrous affair, and Clarke behaved like a hero, killing 3 men with his own hand, and the Beloochees admit they have lost a great number of men. Thus in two days has the *Kalee Pultun* lost 150 men. As for poor Clarke, the Army can hardly produce his equal. What the Seinde Horse will do without him I know not, they adored and revered him—he was brave to rashness and one of the most cheerful and amusing companions I ever met with. My detachment now consists of only 140 men, and one gun. and we are looking out for the Beloochees who no doubt will try their luck with us. Every thing is prepared to give them a warm reception, and I feel confident of being able to hold the fort with my good men against the whole of the tribes of Beloochistan.

THE WEATHER.

RUTNAGHURRY.—In most parts of this Collectorate the rain was rather deficient from the 15th up to the 19th of last Month, owing to which the transplantation of rice and other agricultural operations were at a stand; in the Severndroog Petta, and the Sooboh division of the Unjunwell Talooka, however, the fall was more favorable and in those portions of the Zillah the Ryots were proceeding without Interruption in the preparation and cultivation of their fields.

TANNAH.—The Acting Collector of this Zillah reports that there was very little rain in the districts forming his charge from the 26th, and that the people were beginning to apprehend damage to the Corps, if not soon refreshed by a seasonable fall.

CANDEISH.—In this Province there was, with some trifling exceptions, a total sessation of rain during the week ending the 26th of last Month, but this was hailed as a favorable state of things, as it enabled the cultivators to take advantage of the previous plentiful fall and busy themselves in sowing the Toosur or early corps, and preparing the ground for the Kureef or latter seed.

NUGGUR.—A General fall of rain was anxiously looked for in this Collectorate in which very little fell during the last week of the past month.

POONAH.—The rain was also scanty in this portion of the Deccan between the 19th, and 16th, and the want of it was more severely felt in the Indapoor Purgunna than elsewhere. The Acting Collector added that as yet the Cultivation of this Zillah had not become general.

SHOLAPOOR.—In some of the districts of this eastern Collectorate there was little or no rain during the fortnight ending the 23rd ultimo, in consequence of which sowing was either not yet commenced, or suspended; in other districts, however, where there had been moderate showers sowing was in progress, though not actively, at the date of the Acting Collector's last report.

AHMEDABAD.—The report from this Collectorate states that there was little or no rain in many part of it during the week ending the 30th of last month.

KAIRA.—The greate part of the week, preceding the 26th, passed off without rain in the vicinity of the town of Kaira; but on the morning of the 27th, there were light showers, and in the evening there was heavy rain which lasted for two hours. The accounts from the Purgunnas were much of the same nature, and on the whole, the state of the weather, it was stated, was favorable, as it enabled the Ryots to carry on their field operations for which they required a little fair weather, the cloudy appearance of the Sky at the time the Collector wrote, indicated that there would be a speedy fall of rain; and it was also stated that up to the 27th of last month, the cultivation had extended to 52,390 Beegas.

SURAT.—The Principal Collector of this Zillah reports that seasonable supplies of rain fell throughout the districts under his charge during the week ending the 27th, and that the sowing of every description of Corp was proceeding favorably.

BROACH.—Throughout this Sub-Collectorate also there had been several heavy showers during the same period, and husbandry was in full progress every where except along the course of the Kem river, where it was somewhat retarded in consequence of that river having overflowed its banks, and inundated the lands bordering it.

BOMBAY SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 28th.—Per Ship *Tartar*, from London:—Mesdames Bruce. Hunter, Outram, and Ramssy; Misses Bruce, Hunter, A. Forbes. L. Ramsay, and Chandler; Master Bruce; W. C. Hunter, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Ramsay, 24th N. I.; Lieut. H. Dent. 5th N. I.; Messrs. Robertson. Walker, Pattullo, Campbell, Duke, and Warwick. Cadets; and 8 Native Servants.

Do. 29th.—Per Ship *Calcutta*, from London:—Mr. P. Taylor.

Do. do.—Per Ship *Quinten Leitch*, from Greenock:—Mr. D. McAuly.

July 2d.—per Ship *Drongan*, from Karrack:—Lieutenants Whittard and Heyman; Dr. Frazer; and Mr. Cumming.

Do. do.—per Ship *Colombo*, from Suez:—Mr. and Mrs. Hart: Colonel Macpherson; Paymaster Peirse; Captain Saunderson; Cadets Champion and Brett; Messrs. Ross, Buchteo, Ryder, Roussoe, Hardy, Myers, Costello and Watson; Dr Le Fevre; 2 Catholic Clergymen, and 28 Native servants.—*From Aden*:—Colonel and Mrs Capon; Doctor Furnell: Mrs. Malcolmson and 2 Children; 1 European and 14 Native Servants.

July 3d.—Ship *Euphrates*, W. Buckham, Master. from the Downs 3d April.

Do. 6th.—Ship *Carnatic*, Abdool Nacodah, from Mocha 29th June.—All well.

Do. 7th.—H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Commanding, from Muscat 2d instant.

Do. do.—Barque *Futtel Currim*, Abdool Hajee, Nacoda, from Mocha 18th and Aden 22d June.

Do. 8th.—H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, W. Lowe, Esq. Commanding, from Suez 21st and Aden 29th June.

Do do.—Barque *Soobrow* returned from Sea disbled.

Do. 10th.—Barque *Col. Newal*, J. S. Donohoy, Master, from Sea.—Ship put back through leakage and loss of sails and Rudder damaged.

July 12th.—*Iuzel Currim*, from Judda 20th June.

Do 13th.—Ship *Atict Rahimon*, W. C. Lugrin, Master, from China 16th April, Singapore 16th May, and Anjeer 11th June.—H. C. Steamer Atalanta arrived at Singapore on the 15th May—all well. Left. H. M. Vessels Wellesly, Alligator, Larne, Cruiser, and Algerine; also Brig Guy, there.—Passed Anjeer on the 10th June, H. M. Ship Melville, Rear Admiral Sir G. Elliot; Blonde, 44, and 2 Ships of War for China direct.

July 15th.—Barque *John*, A Smith, Master, from King George's Sound, W. Australia, 24th May.—Left Port Adelaide South Australia 19th April.

Do. 16th.—Ship *Caledonia*, J. F. Burn, Master, from China 27th March and Singapore 9th May.

Do. do.—Ship *Westmoreland*, W. Emery, Master, from Newcastle 18th March.

Do. do.—Ship *Mary Gordon*. J. Thompson, Master, from China 15th May, and Anjeer 24th June.—*Good Success* for Bombay to leave China on the 15th May, Spoke the *General Kyd*, from China 5th May.

DEPARTURES.

June 26th.—Ship *James Pattison*, James Cromarty, Master, to London.

Do. 27th.—Per ship *Inglis*, to London:—Mr. Kyffen; Mr. T. D. De Vitre; A. R. Corfield, Esq. C. S.; J. Erskine, H. M. 17th Regt.; Captain Clarke, 52d M. N. I.; Mr. Brandon and 1 Child.

Do do.—Per Ship *David Clarke*, to Calcutta:—Ensigns Stapylton and Scott, H. M. 13th Foot; Mr. Campbell; Dr. Burnes, K. H.; 96 Privates, 1 Woman, and 2 Children, H. M. 13th, and 7 Privates H. M. 18th Regt., and 2 Convicts.

Do. 29th.—Per Ship *Shaw Allum*, to Madras and Calcutta:—Capt. Wildridge; Lieut, Crowly; R. Wilkinson, Esq., C. M. Stodart, Esq., and 25 Natives.

June 30th.—Per Ship *W. Sharples*, to Liverpool:—Mr. D. Powell.

July 1st.—H. C. Brig *Taptee*, Lieut. A. Offer, Commanding. to Aden.

Do. do.—Ship *Oriental*, W. Wilson, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 2d.—Barque Sir *Herbert Compton*, T. F. Boulton, Master, to Singapore and China.

Do. do.—Barque *Mor*, A Young, Master, to Singapore.

July 3d.—Ship *Linton*, J. Gilman, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 4th.—Ship *West Indian*, F. W. Lodge, Master, to Mauritius.

Do. do.—Ship *Higginson*, Hogg, Master to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Barque *Circassian*, G. Sproul, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 7th.—Barque *Cestrian*, H. Sewell, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do.—Ship *Kusrovie*, J. S. Jackson, Master, to Singapore, and Siam.

Do 8th.—Barque *Col. Newal*, J. S. Donohoy, Master, to Singapore.

July 14th.—Ship *Colombo*, D. MacKellar, Master, to Ceylon and Isle of France.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Colabah, on Tuesday the 23d instant, by the Rev. Doctor Wilson, Captain D. MacGregor, late of the Ship *Hannah*, to Miss Anne Evelina Lawless, eldest Daughter of Mr. John Simpson Lawless, Mint Storekeeper.

On the 29th June, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Revd. Dr. Stevenson, Mr. John Walker Johnston, of the Master Attendant's Department, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. James Johnstone of Carlisle in the county of Cumberland.

At St. Thomas's Cathedral, on the 29th June, by the Revd. Randall Ward, Mr. Robert Maidment, to Mrs. Helen Ward, relict of the late Mr. Jones William Ward, Inn-keeper at Panwell.

At Ahmedabad on the 22nd June, by the Revd. Charles Jackson, Mr. E. C. Watkins, Moonsiff of Ahmedabad, to Miss Sarah Hook, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Hook, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

BIRTHS.—At Tannah, on the 24th instant, the Lady of G. H. Pitt, Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

On the 20th of June, at Mhow, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Richards, 3rd Regt. N. I., of a still-born son.

At a factory at Vingorla, on Sunday the 21st of June, the wife of Richard Spooner, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Tannah Fort, on the 29th June, the wife of Mr. M. Dias, of a daughter.

At Mhow, on the 19th June, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N. I., of a son.

At Ahmedabad, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. S. Turnbull of the Regt. of Artillery, of a daughter.

July 6th, Lady Awdry, of a son.

In Fort George Barracks, on the 5th July, at 9 P. M. Mirs. Charlotte Folkers, wife of Robert Folkers of the Regiment of Artillery, of a son.

At Jaulnah, on the 27th May, the lady of Captain J. W. Bayley, of the 20th M. N. I., of a son.

At Ahmednuggur, on Sunday the 12th instant, the lady of Captain T. M. B. Turner, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

On Friday, the 3d instant. the lady of the Revd. S. F. Pemberton, Chaplain at Deesa, of a daughter.

At Balmeer, on the morning of the 5th July, the lady of Lieut. Blenkins, 6th Regt. N. I. of a son.

BIRTH.—At Colabah, on the 19th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Webb, Indian Navy, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 5th June, at Calicut, much regretted, John Fell Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 24th June, John Anderson Esquire, of the firm of Messrs. Gibb, Miller and Co.

At Poonah, on the night of the 23rd June, Robert Herries, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Marshall, aged 13 months.

On the night of the 17th ultimo, in the wreck of the Lord W. Bentinck, Charles Stuart MacPherson, eldest son of Lady Barton, Montague Square London.

At Surat, on the 26th ultimo, Jane Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Payne, aged 4 months and 9 days.

On the 5th instant, Alexander Bartlett, infant son of Hugh Gibb, Esq., of the Medical Estabishment, aged 13 days.

On the 12th instant, Mary Anne, the infan daughter of the late Mary Hurst, aged 10 days.

At Colabah, on the 10th instant, Joanna, the wife of Mr. Sub Conductor Charles Whittle of the Ordnance Department. leaving a disconsolate husband and 6 small children to bemoan their irreparable loss.

On the 6th instant, at Deesa, Captain Moore, Paymaster 2d or Queen's Royal, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

On the 8th insant, at Deesa, Frederick Halson, infant son of Lieut. Mayor, 6th Regt. N. I.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta. on the 28th June, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. William Elliott to Miss Ephimia Dukerost.

On Monday, the 29th July, at the Native Mission Chapel, Burdwan, by the Reverend J. Wretbrecht, George Kilby, fifth son of John Kilby, Esq., of York, to Ann, fourth Daughter of Wm. Worrier, Esq. of Shenfield Essex.

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on 28 June, 2017

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d July, the Lady of F. J. Halliday Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th June, the Lady of the late Major Wm. Cubitt of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 27th June, Mrs. Augustine Jones, of a son.

At Benares, on the 22d June, the Lady of Major Sibbald, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 17th June, the Lady of Lieutenant H. S. Grimes, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 6th June, the Lady of Richard Beetson, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 29th June, Mr. John William Peterson, of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 20th June, the Lady of Thomas Powney Marten Esq., B. C. S. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 29th June, Mr. J. B. Nicholas, of a Daughter.

At Hansi, on the 4th June, the Lady of Brevet Captain R. Haldane, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Balliguage, on the 24th June, the beloved child of Mr. Edward Tomlin, aged 11 months.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, the beloved daughter of Richard Deefholts, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

At Calcutta on Tuesday, the 30th June, Amey Anne, the beloved and only child of Charles and Amelia Tiver, aged 3 months and 25 days.

At Gowahattee, Assam, Mr. Henry Kemp, aged 27 years.

At Nusseerabad, on the 16th June, from the bite of a snake, Lieutenant Charles Atkinson, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, aged 32 years, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Agra, on the morning of the 16th June, of Cholera, Mr. Henry Edward Connoy, late Conductor, Department of Public Works, aged 40 years.

At Sea, on the 22d Juue, Captain Richard Lloyd of the *Mery Ann Webb*, of Liverpool, aged 41 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 27th June, Mrs. Margaret Davidson, relict of the late Mr. T. Davidson, Indigo Planter, aged 44 years.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, John Boyle, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 30 years.

At Burdwan, on Wednesday, the 24th June, the Lady of His Highness Maharajah Dheraj Matab Chund Bahadoor, Rajah of Burdwan, aged 18 years and 10 months, sincerely and deeply regretted by her disconsolate husband and numerous relatives.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Andrew's Church, on the 11th June, by the Rev. R. K. Hamilton, A. M. Captain S. A. Grant, A. A. Gl. Hyd. Subsidiary Force, to Miss Emma Louisa Browne.

By License, at Secunderabad, on the 29th May, 1840, by the Rev. Mr. Knox, A. B. Mr. Sub Assistant Surgeon Donald McAllum, Nizam's Army, to Jane, second daughter of Conductor William Owers, of the Ordnance Department, Madras Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Capt. Pooley, 38th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on Saturday, the 6th June, the Lady of John Walker, Esq. civil service, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Russell Kondah, of Spasmodic cholera, on the evening of the 4th of June, in the 23rd year of her age, Mary Anne, the adored and devoted wife of Major James Fullarton, commanding the 17th Regiment N. I.

At Mysore, on the 7th June, of Fever, Mr. Henry Davies, late a Farrier.

At Seeva Samoodrum, on the 3rd Instant, T. Ramasawmy Moodeliar, upon whom Lord W. Bentinck, when Governor General conferred the title of "Janaoopoora Kenta" as a mark of the approbation of the Government, for the costly and useful works, particularly two Bridges across the Cauvery, which were erected by him at "Seeva Samoodrum," and by which every access was given to the celebrated falls of the Cauvery at that place, and the general trade of the country greatly facilitated. The Royal Asiatic Society also testified their sense of Ramsawmy's merits by electing him a member of their Society. This worthy man was esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends, European and Native, who deeply lament his loss.

CEYLON.

MARRIED.] At Colombo, on the 15th instant, at the Wolfendhl Church by the Revd. J. D. Palm, Mr. R. A. Perera to Miss S. M. Deckker.

BIRTH.] At Colombo, on the 16th June, Mr. Sansoni, of a daughter.

DEATHS.] At Colombo, on Saturday the 13th instant, A. W. Archer Esquire.

This morning, J. E. Camp, 5th son of Mr. P. Camp, District Surveyor...Aged 9 years and 10 months.

EGYPT.

THE PLAGUE.—From our Cairo correspondence we learn, that the plague is very prevalent in Egypt and that it has besides actually broken out in the French and English Steamers. A quarantine of 40 days has in consequence been ordered at Malta, and the French Mediterranean Steamers refuse for the present to take passengers. Many who meant to have come by the Ship *Colombo*, which was advertised to leave Suez on the 28th May, are said to have returned before entering Egypt; to take a passage in preference, by the Cape. The raising of troops by the Pacha, goes forward with more than its customary vigour. The old despot seems to have inspired certain classes of his subjects with a love of arms which could little have been looked for from them. He has ordered them to be stripped however of the cherished oriental decoration, the beard regarded in Egypt in particular, throughout many generations with almost religious reverence. It is difficult to see the policy of this; though from the usual shrewdness of the old Pacha, we doubt not but it has meaning, and that it is not a piece of purely capricious tyranny as it would at first sight appear to be.

The plague continues in Alexandria, though not properly in the city itself—chiefly about the fleet, the arsenal, and those suburbs occupied by the families of these services, also in slight degree among the troops, "Of late" says our Alexandrian Correspen leut "about 20 cases a day have occured; sometimes 26 or 27, and then again 16 or 17. It is expected to disappear. Two ases have occurred on board the Steamer *Acheron* at Malta Harbour, which would subject the passengers to forty days quarantine from the date of last deaths. The French Steamer that sailed yesterday (17th May) *refused to take any passengers*, and if the English Steamer hourly expected from Malta should have similar orders, the travellers who come by route will be awkwardly situated."

Messrs. Waghorn and Hill appear to be quarreling as usual. This is exceedingly unfortunate; and although we can scarcely go so far as one of our Correspondents who lately passed through Egypt, who says "Hill and Co make a monopoly of the Bungalows on the route to Suez, and Waghorn will make a monopoly of Steamers if he gets the Agency—Each have their own business to serve. The Indian passengers are fair game for the Egyptians."—Yet it is as well that such impressions should be generally known.

We have now only once more to direct attention to the very interesting letter of our Cairo Correspondent.—*Bombay Times, June* 20.

CHINA.

(*From the Hurkaru, June* 25.)

We have been favoured with the following by a party on whom reliance can be placed:—

"Captain Wallace, of the *Cawajee Family*, in company with the *Sylph*, had been attacked by a large fleet on the Chin Chew junks, and had a regular battle with them: the boldness of the Mandareens was quite unprecedented, and required the clippers to do their best, Capt. Wallace fired fifty rounds of shot, besides grape, and the *Sylph* as much. The *Sylph*, after the engagement with the junks, obliged to return to Macao for ammunition, and it had been decided, that, for the future, it would be unsafe to venture on the coast in single merchant ships, as in all likelihood, the power of the Chinese junks unitedly, would be too much for any of our merchantmen."

We received yesterday, a file of China papers from the 14th of April to the 12th of May inclusive, but they do not contain any news of importance. We have inserted several extracts from them in another column. The Americans had petitioned the Chinese Government, in order to have several ships secured, stating as their reason, their wish to have their business transacted, before the English commenced hostilities. The petition had been returned, and the statement respecting the invasion was generally scouted, at Canton, as ridiculous. The American vessels, however, had been subsequently secured and enabled to transact their business. There was a rumour at Nanking, generally believed by the people, that the English had attacked Canton, and with one gun-shot knocked down four hundred houses!!! This shows, that however the Chinese may affect to despise us, poor out-side-barbarians, they at least have a very high opinion of our prowess. Another edict had been fulminated against opium, a dividend was to have been declared in the Hingtaie's affairs on the 5th of May, and a good many Chinese soldiers were in the harbour of Macao, in boats.

From the Englishman, June 23.

The arrival of the *Algerine* has put us in possession of letters to the 27th ultimo. The following from one of our correspondents is the *latest*:—

Singapore 17th May 1840.—'I have little or nothing to tell you since my last, except that Her Majesty's Ship *Conuay* came into harbour this morning; she spoke the long looked for and expected *Marian* at no great distance from this: she was dismasted and working in under jury mast: there is no mention of Colonel Oglander, so I conclude he has got the better of his late serious attack of illness. There is no knowing when the expedition is to leave this, some say the 30th. There appears to be a difference between the two worthy commanders of the sea and land forces, the commodore wishing to go as soon as possible in order to reap some laurels, previous to the arrival of his superior from the Cape, whilst the Brigadier wishes to remain until the rest of his gallantregiment arrives, in order, that they be partakers of the expected spoils, how it will end no one knows. The following are the orders of this day;

H. M. S. *Rattlesnake, 27th May*, 1840.

Brigade Orders.—No. 1. In consequence of the non-arrival of the staff appointed to the army destined to the Eastward, the Brigadier has appointed Lieut. and Adjutant A. Wilson 18th Royal Irish, to carry on the duties of the Adjutant General's Department, taking effect from the 18th instant, but which is in no way to interfere with the duties of his regiment.

No. 2. The Brigadier Commanding has appointed Lieut. Sir H. Darell Bart., 18th Royal Irish to be his Aid-de-Camp taking effect from the 26th instant.

No. 3. The regiments and detachments are required to send in the names and dates of commission of the officers of their respective corps.

By order of the Brigadier Commanding.
(Signed) A. WILSON, Lieut. and Adjt.
18th Royal Irish.
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.

As the *Algerine* is just going out, I have only time to add, that the cholera, (which I mentioned in my last as having appeared) has 1 rejoice to say, taken its farewell of us, without a single casualty. We are all getting tired of our detention at this place and the weather is getting hot, but I suppose not worse than you are now experiencing in Calcutta, I have nothing more of imetest at present to tell you.

The following will interest our commercial readers:—

Singapore 25th May 1840.—We have the pleasure of continuing our commercial advice:—

Opium.—Since the arrival of the *Madagascar* on the 9th instant with accounts of the decline in Calcutta, and bringing advices of a considerable supply being on the way and further quantities expected to follow from the Third Sale at a low cost, holders have been anxious to realize; and sales of *Benares* have been effected at Drs. 310 a 320, and of *Patna* at Drs. a 325, cash, at which latter price both were selling chest by chest, on the arrival of the *Queen* on the morning of the 23rd, with accounts of the *Clown, Gov. Doherty Coringa Packet, Kitty* and *Swift* being still detained by stress of weather, and prices have since advanced Drs. 5 4 10 per chest, further arrivals not being expected for a week, and there being some demand for one or two small junks on the point of departure. There are but a very few chests left however, and as some sales of *Benares* have been made for arrival at Drs. 270 and 275. and several parties offering to sell at same rates, deliverable in a few days, buyers hold off, and a few junks remaining will likely wait arrivals before buying more. It is supposed the junks still want about 200 a 250 chests, not more than 300 chests, and as about 1,700 a 1,800 chests are on the way from Calcutta, it is impossible to say what prices will go down to, should a large portion be accompanied, as is often the case, with orders to sell on arrival at the best price procurable.

Cotton.—The large junks having nearly finished loading and not having room for another bale, the article is now quite unsaleable, there being no demand for any other quarter. *Bombay Cotton* of good quality has lately been sold ex-*Singapore Packet* at Drs. 26½ a 28 per bale of 3 Cwt. 3 mos.

11 P. M.—Since writing the above the *Maulmain* from China the 20th ult. has arrived, bringing advices from Macao to that date. The *Spy* and *Poppy* from Calcutta and this place and the *Ardaseer*, from Bombay. Singapore & Manila had arrived. The *Water Witch* was at Toonkoo and expected to sail in a few days. The *Maulmain* leave to-night for Madras and Calcutta. Business, which had some time been suspended at Canton in consequence of the death of the Empress had been again resumed. but auder fresh restrictions, an *additional* duty of one toel per pcl. having been imposed on the export of TEAS. and several vessels at Whampoa had not been secured under various pretext;—one 'the *William Grey*, had been at Whampoa nearly 2 months without being able to discharge a package, in consequence of having taken in a small quantity of Betelunt at Toonkoo. It was suspected that these additional difficulties had been purposely resorted to in order to prevent the Americans from getting through with their business so as to leave Canton before the arrival of the Expedition. The exports of Teas to Great Britain, including what were still at Toonkoo amounted to 20½ millions, and were not expected nnder the most favorable circumstances to exceed 25½ milions. The shipments from this since Oct. last, may amount to half a million of pounds not more, and part of these having been imported in an American vessel, may not be admitted for consumption in England. The following is from the *Canton Press* of 18th ult, but we are not inclined to give much credit to the report of Lin's measures being disapproved and of his having been degraded in consequence:—

"There are rumours of an intended expulsion of all foreigners from Canton, but we know not whether they deserve attention. It is now confidently asserted that an Imperial edict addressed to Lin has been received, in which he the Imperial displeasure about some of his acts is made known to him. The Teatuc or Admiral is said to have a share in this reprimand, which probably is on account of the affair at the Bogue, and that false report forwarded to Peking regarding it. It is also said that the true state of the *Bilbaino* has reached the Imperial ears, Lin is said to have been degraded three degrees in rank. A Chinese boat laden with raw silk piece-goods destined for Macao, has lately been seized by the Mandarines on the pretext that the cargo was intended for the English.

'Mr. Snow, the American Consul, has arived here from Canton. Of late several vessels have experienced difficulties on entering the Bogue, the Chinese refusing to allow them to pass on the plea that they have taken in their cargoes at Tungkoo In some instances these difficulties have been overcome, but several vessels still waiting outside.'

The *Maulmain* brings Drs. 86,560 as remittances for *Opium* shipped from this 5 or 6 months ago for sale on the coast of China, which will be some relief to the place, money having been excessively scarce for somo manths. Further remittances are daily expected by the *Water Witch*. Opium was excessively dull. *Benares* had been sold at Toonkoo at Drs. 380 and *Patna* at Drs. 400, but after the arrival of the *Tartar, Sir Ed. Ryan*, and other vessels then daily expected, prices on the *Coast* were expected to go down to rates that would barely remunerate purchasers at the Second Sale. The *Time* was at Toonkoo and had still 66, of the 200 chests she took from this 5 months ago, remaining on the 14th ult. with which she was about to return to the coast but, had little hopes of getting rid of it during the next 2 months.

We have received this morning advices from Batavia to the 8th instant. The *Maas* from Calcutta had arrived with one or two overland letters of 4th Feb. The favorable advices for *Coffee* had induced the parties in possession of the information to buy *Padang* at *f*29 and *Java* at *f*.32 and Java. *f*.40 per pel.! In other produce there was nothiug doing—*Sugar* was avoided—the shipments last year having been attended with great loss.

The force now collected here destinod for China was to have sailed to-day, but orders were received by the Steamer *Queen*, on the 23rd to wait the arrival of Admiral Elliot, so that it is probable the expedition will not sail from this before 1st July. The ships now here are—H. M. S. *Wellesley*, 74, *Larne*, and *Hyacinth, Algerine*, 10. H. C. Steamers *Queen, Atalanta*, and *Madagascar* and the following transports.—*Rahamany, Ernaad, Defiance, Indian, Oak Edmonstone. Mermaid. Sulimany Blundell. Isabella Robertson, Stalkart* and *Eagle*, with troops on board from Calcutta, the John Adams and Rustumjee Cowasjee, with, troops from Madras and H. M. S. Rattlesnake with troops from Trincomalee, and the Victoria and Medusa with Stores. The Marion, Mahomed Shaw, Futty Salamn, Nusserabad Shaw, William Wilson and Nerbudda have not yet arrived. H. M. S. Alligator, 28, sailed for China on the 17th instant.

CANTON PRESS, *May* 9.

MACAO PORT REGULATIONS.—We hrve been desired by the Portuguese Authorities to republish a part of the Port Regulations as below, which, owing to the frequent disorders that have lately happened through their non-observance, it is desirable should be generally known. Many quarrels and brawls among sailors left ashore have latterly interrupted the public tranquillity, and only a few days since a Chinese was, in the Prya-Manduco, stabbed by a Manilla-sailor, and dangerously wounded.

Article 1st. Every Vessel anchoring in Macao, the Typa, or in the Roads at the distance of a cannon-shot is subjected to be visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

Art 2nd. The Commander of such Vessel on being visited by the said Officer is to produce the Vessel's passport or ship's register, a list of her crew and passengers, and every other credential regarding the Vessel.

Art 3rd. No person except the Commander, his Officers, or others in case of emergency only, should quit the Vessel before the visit goes on board, for a contravention of his article the Commander will be held responsible, and subject to a penalty of 5 to 20 Dollars.

Art. 4th. The Commander or such person as lands on his behalf, before the Master Attendant, or his Officer's visit, is requested to call at the attendant's office, with the Vessel's documents.

Art 5th. No crew of any Vessel is allowed to come on shore at Macao without a note from the Commander, or Commanding Officer, stating name of the individual, and Vessel he belongs to; any one found without such note, or with a false one, will be sent to jail, where he will remain until removed from this Port, and will be fined to 10 Dollars, and jailor's fees

Art. 6th. No Ship's crew to land with offensive weapons.

Art. 7th. It is not allowed for the Crew of a Vessel, or any part thereof to stay on shore after 8 P. M. the officer excepted; any one acting contrary to this as well as to the 6th art. shall be fined 5 to 10 Dollars, besides 3 days imprisonment, and other penalties as the offenders may deserve from their bad conduct.

For Ships anchored in the inner Harbour.

Art. 1st. No ballast is to be thrown into the River; a fine of 100 Dollars shall be levied on whoever acts contrary to this article.

Art. 2nd. It is likewise requested not to fire any Guns without permission from the Governor, the usual sailing gun, and those on the occasion of measuring the Vessel excepted.

Art. 3rd. The sailing gun is never to be fired after sunset, or before sunrise as hitherto practised a fine of 10 Dollars is to be exacted from those who act to the contrary.

Art. 4th. The Captain or Officer in command of a Vessel anchoring within the Bar Fort, is to report himself to the magistrate within the first 24 hours after his arrival, agreeably to Art. 1405 of the Commercial Code. No vessel is allowed to pass the Bar Fort outward, without a proper certificate from the said magistrate.

Art. 5th. No Vessel can leave the Harbour before she shall have been visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

Art. 6th. No Vessel can leave the Harbour with persons on board, that have no passport, or are not on the muster-roll.

Art. 7th. Any Commanders, national or foreigners, entering the Bar Fort accused of having brought passengers, or passengers that have no personal passport, shall be fined 25 to 50 Dollars exclusive of other penalties of the Law.

Macao, 10th April, 1840.

Article 5th, 2d Section, 5th Paragraph.

All Schooners and other craft of inferior tonnage, of whatever denomination, whether nationa or strangers, are prohibited from landing any sailors without due liconse from the Government. Masters of the aforesaid craft who shall be found to have acted in contravention of this regulation, shall be obliged to maintain in the public prison such sailors as they have introduced, during the time of their being there, and to take them away again, and the masters themselves shall be liable to be imprisoned during the term of eight days and to be fined from ten to twenty dollars.

CALCUTTA.

FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.

More Vessels for the Chinese Expedition.—Government have issued orders to Charter more Vessels to convey troops from madras to the eastward, in addition to those which have gone from Calcutta—Several Vessels have accordingly been engaged for the purpose.

EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIAN COLONIZATION.

In one of the late numbers of our journal, we made a promise of explaning to our readers the manner in which the Government has encouraged European and East Indan colonization.

Sir John Hobhouse, it will be recollected, in reply to Mr. Ewart stated in the House of Commons that, the returns desired would shew that since 1832, every encouragement had been given to the settlement in India, not only of British subjects but other Europeans.

A more bare faced—a more impudent avowal, never dropped from the lips of a British statesman. So far from the East India Company having endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the benighted natives—they have done every thing in their power to arrest the progress of intellectual and social reformation, by diligently setting their faces against colonization, and by taking an active part in discountenancing the settlement, both as regards Europeans and East Indians. So biased indeed have they been against the introduction of European Agency that they have even actedillegally, and indirect contravention of the pledge publicly given at their renewal of their infamous Chater. We shall now, we trust, satisfactorily demonstrate the truth of our assertion.

Our readers are not perhaps aware that the terms of the Charter do not compel the members of the East India Company to give encouragement to settlers, *but it requires them to allow settlers to posses land in India.*

Now we appeal to our readers whether it is not a afair inference to imagine, that althongh the Company are not pledged *to encourage settlers*—they are equally pledged *not to discourage them*. But we can prove from irrefragible sources, that their Company *have* discouraged colonization. We have ourselves read a Despatch from the Court of Directors, received by the Indian Government, at Simlah, in September, 1838, in which, the Local Governments of Hindoostan are severely reprimanded on account of not sufficiently discountenancing the efforts of Europeans to procure a proprietary right in the soil. The Despatch particularly remarked on the desire of the Court to retard, in every possible manner, the progress of colonization: and, natives in the purchase of Estates, or, in any proceedings connected with landed property, were to enjoy precedence of choice although the offers of Europeans might be more advantageous to the revenues of the state. Sir Charles Metcalfe, in the same Despatch, received a sound "whigging" on account of his liberal proceedings;—the Court in their eagerness to censure, not considering that he had then taken a long, (but we sincerely hope for the interests of this country) not a lasting farweil to India.

There has, however, been one exception made in favour of Europeans and their descendants. We allude to the track of land included in the Deyrah Dhoon, where colonization has received a fair share of Government patronage, not however on account of the resolves of the home authorities, but solely owing to the numerous representations which have been made to the Court of Directors on the subject, by local authorities here. It is certain that unless European skill and enterprise had led the way to the cultivation of the Dhoon, it might still have remained in a state of jungle. The benefits accruing from English example is strikingly conspicuous there. The natives have, by occular demonstration been firmly convinced, that the mode pursued by them in agricultural operationso is by no means so productive oi an abundant crop as is procured by the European method. The happy conseqnences resulting from this state of things are, that a gradual reformation is perceptible in their farming management. Old acceptble plans, which have prevailed for many centuries are being fast exploded, and the friend to India, anticipates, with sanguine exceptation, the rapidly approaching era when, through British skill and example, the natives will be enabled to vie with other countries exportation of highly finished staple products.

While however, the authorities at home wilfully lead the English people to imagine, that encouragement is given to colonists in India, and at the same time secretly and diligently discourage them we cannot, but fear that the change so earnestly desired by the philanthropist will be greatly retarded. We must hope, however, a better prospect in our Indian field of politics. The spirit of enquiry on affairs connected with this country is already afloat in England, and, we doubt not will ultimately lead to an improved—a happier

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arrangement of public affairs, throughout the vast tracks of Hindoostan.—*Comml. Adver.*

BOMBAY AND MADRAS EXTRAS.

With the exception of one English paper of the date of April 30th, we have at present no further intelligence than is given in the *Bombay and Madras Extras*. These offer but few topics deserving lengthened comment, because, as we said in our Extra this morning, we shall make no observations on the China Debate, or on the Report of the House of Commons on the East India Company's Petition until we have the full particulars before us.

In the absence of those there is but one subject of sufficient importance to require an editorial remark, because we abstain from the less prominent topics in order that we may make room for a greater amount of the Overland intelligence. That one topic is the progress making by the two Steam Companies. The effect is evidently in operation which we anticipated, the divided efforts have paralized both. The Eastern Steam Navigation (Precursor) Company had a meeting on the 28th of April, and they confess by their acts that they cannot set on—"it was thought advisable to await the next mail!" "Beyond all doubt, says the same report, the Comprehensive Scheme has been materially prejudiced by divisions of interest, both here and in India, and it is quite certain that unless there be a complete re-union of parties, the project will be yet more seriously damaged, if not completely defeated!"—Thus writes—his is the recorded opinion of—the Precursor's own orgau—and we ask, in the name of all India, with these facts and convictions staring them in the face—will the Precursors persist in binding down the apple of discord? The Government; it will be seen, cannot trust to parties divided among themselves. It has declared that it will "take measures for an impartial consideration of the subject." The East India Company are similarly keeping aloof from such divided parties, and in the mean time both the Government and the Company are building Steamers of the largest class—they are contracting with the St. George and Peninsular Steam Companies for the conveyance of the Mails to Alexandria in fifteen days, and if our two rival Companies do not quickly agree it is not even *improbable* that we shall have the same or other Companies with a line of Steamers plying between this and Suez! A complete example of the fable of the two cocks, who let the worm be eaten up by a sparrow whilst they were fighting for it!

This is no imaginary event, for we have now before us a letter from our correspondent dated May the 4th from which weextract the following:

"A new plan for carrying the Overland Mail of India to Alexandria is jnst put into my hands—it proposes to leave London via the Southampton Railway at 8 o'clock in the evening—and be on board a first class Steamer at that port by ½ past 11—to sail at 12 o'clock, and by not stopping, except at Gibraltar, to be at Alexandria nearly if not quite as soon as per the French Mail via Marseilles. By the use of *Iron* Boat, be assured this will be done, for the speed of these far exceeds that of the old wooden boats, not only on the Thames but on the Ocean—There is one now running between Ipswich and London, made of this material, which has several times done the entire distance at the rate of 16 miles an hour, and there is a smaller boat which professes to run to Gravesend in an hour (25 miles)—boats of this kind are not only built sharper, but they bear a greater pressure through the water—do not vibrate, and are safer."—*Courier July* 2.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

Although in our last number we commented on the observations of the *Agra Ukhbar* in a tone of pleasantry, it is impossible to contemplate the subject in the view presented by our Contemporary, without feelings of deep regret. It would appear from his representations, that the Settlement has involved an extensive violation of the rights of the people; it has made an arbitrary and disastrous distribution of property; it has brought the independent labouring classes, more than ever within the grasp of the money-lender; it has inflicted universal misery; it has proved worse than a failure; and there can be no peace or happiness for the miserable wretches whom it affects, until it be totally abolished and forgotten. Such, we gather, is the opinion of our Contemporary, respecting this great question.

If this picture be correct, with what other feelings can it affect the mind, than those of deep despondency? There is no question connected with the internal administration of India, of greater magnitude and importance than this Settlement. It involves the peace, comfort and security of a population, not much smaller in extent than that of the whole of France. It embraces the means to which alone they look for their own support, and that of their families? It is a question in which the honour, no less than the interest of our own Government, is bound up. We obtained possession of the country in 1803, and the Commissioners appointed to regulate its affairs, promised the people a Permanent Settlement at the end of ten years. But the Court of Directors had already been sickened of Permanent Settlements by the result of that which had been concluded in Bengal ten years before; and when nine years of the ten had expired, the Governor General was obliged to inform the country, that the Directors had refused their assent to the measure. Settlements were, therefore, made only for five years at a time, to the infinite discouragement of all agricultuarl exertion. It was soon discovered that no Native could be induced to improve his estate, when he was certain that long before he had begun to reap any fruit of his efforts, he would be visited with a new and more severe assessment. Instead, therefore, of opening new sources of irrigation, the Natives closed up the old wells which had supplied the land with water, in order that the appearance of poverty might induce a lower scale of taxation. Government became, therefore, anxious that a Settlement should be concluded for a longer period; but both these authorities in India and at home, expressed their conviction that this could not be effected, with any degree of justice either to the people or the State, except upon detailed and minute enquiries, village by village, which should include an examination and record of the rights and interests of the agricultural community, and a knowledge of the general capabilities of the soil.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie brought the aid of his masculine intellect to the subject, and Regulation VII of 1822 appeared. The soundness of its theory has never, for a moment, been doubted; but its practical application to the state of things in the country became extremely doubtful, when the Collectors began to work it. The Senior Revenue authorities, moreover, encumbered the machinery of his Settlement with such a variety of minute details, that the Regulation may be fairly considered to have broken down altogether. Nine years after it had passed, Lord William Bentinck, in his tour through the Western Provinces, found not only that scarcely any thing had been done in the way of Settlement, but that the strongest disinclination existed to an active and zealous prosecution of the work. It was determined to make another bold, vigorous, concentrated effort to complete so indispensible a work. The machinery was simplified. Native agency was brought into play. High salaries were given to the Natives to purchase their honest and faithful services. A large portion of the best talent of the Civil Service was turned into this channel, and the general direction of the Settlement was entrusted to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, with the understanding that Government looked to its members for the vigorous and uninterrupted prosecution of the work. The Board applied itself vigorously to this great national undertaking; and made every effort that could be devised for the speedy accomplishment of an equitable Settlement. The body of rules drawn up by it for the guidance of its officers breathe a spirit of equity, justice and moderation, which would do credit to the most virtuous Government. By extraordinary erection, the task has been nearly completed in about seven years; the rights and interests of the agricultural community have been examined, decided and recorded; the demands of the State have been fixed, and the Settlement has been extended to twenty, and, generally, to thirty years.

Are we, then, to believe that all this labour is lost, is worse than lost; that the anxiety of the public authorities to accomplish their duty with justice and impartiality, has entirely failed; that the unchecked rapacity of the Native Officers, combined with the impracticable arrogance of their European Superintendents, has turned what was intended as a blessing, into a curse; that the Settlement is, in the majority of instances, unjust; that the assessment is generally excessive; and that the agricultural community place their hopes of peace and happiness only in the entire reversal of the labours of the Board and its officers? If so, we may well despair of ever being able to make our Government a blessing to the country. It is scarcely possible that any future measure of internal policy can be conducted with more benevolent intentions, in a spirit of greater equity and moderation, or with a purer and warmer zeal. If it has proved so entire a failure there can be little hope that any subsequent effort will be more successful.

But before we adopt so sweeping a conclusion; before we determine that the inestimable benefit of a thirty years lease is more than counteracted by the injustice of the Settlement, and by the excess of the assessment, we must have some fuller and more dispassionate evidence than our Contemporary has yet given us. To form an estimate of the value or worthlessess of these agricultural arrangements, we want a statement of the quantity of land which has been made to change hands, as compared with that which has been confirmed to the possessors. We require a schedule of the revenue of each district before and after the Settlement. With these data we shall be able to test the complaints of our Contemporary; without them we can only express a general opinion of their being groundless. That the Settlement has been made without involving any cases of individual hardship, is not to be credited. No great beneficial measure has ever been achieved, without entailing some suffering. The Reform Bill disfranchised the holders of Old Sarum and Gatton; the New Police Bill laid the old drowsy watchmen on the shelf; and the Settlement of the Western Provinces may have dispossessed some, and enriched others; but the question is, whether, on the whole, the sum of individual suffering is not infinitely outweighed by the amount of national good which has been obtained by it.—*Friend of India, July* 2,

DELHI.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, July* 8.)

BENARES.—A move upon Nepal is the topic of the day, we hear that troops at the station, Allahábad, Ghazeepore, Dinapore and Goruckpore, have received hints to hold themselves in readiness for the Nepal frontier after the rains.

AGRA.

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, July*, 9,)

A letter from Bunarus communicates the following:—We had intelligence yesterday of a mutiny having occurred in the Nepal army, and that 8,000 men had seized the capital, Katmandoo. It is supposed this outbreak has been caused by the Tappels, in revenge for the horrid murder of their Chief Bheem Singh, which took place about a year ago. This diversion will go far to prevent any outrage of the Nepal mob within our territories.

AUSTRALIA.

THE changes and appointments among the Government officials, which we referred to in our last, as about to take place, have since been announced in a *supplement* to Thursday's *Gazette*. The following is the form of their announcement.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honorable Robert Barnard, of the offices of Advocate General, Crown Solicitor, and Public Prosecutor of this Province.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Robert Barnard, Esq., to be Registrar General of this Province.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint William Smillie, Esq, to be Advocate General, Crown Solicitor and Public Prosecutor for this Province.

At a meeting of Council holden this day, Robert Barnard, Esq., was appointed to act as Judge of this Province during the absence of His Honor Judge Cooper, who has received permission to visit New South Wales.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable William Smillie, Advocate General, to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province.—*Southern Australian, April* 2.

In another part of our paper will be found some remarks, from the pen of Capt. Grey, late Commandant of King George's Sound, on the practicability of an overland route, from South Australia to Swan River. With a view to the adoption of some plan, by which the practicability of such a route may be fairly tested, a meeting of the principal stockholders, at present in Adelaide, as also of other gentlemen interested in this object, was held on Monday evening last, at the residence of Edward Rowlands, Esq., David M'Laren Esq., being called upon to preside. Captain Grey detailed his views at some length, and expressed his assurance of ultimate success, should such an attempt be made. The first resolution,—which bore upon the encouragement offered to the colonists, to take immediate steps for prosecuting so desirable an undertaking,—was carried unanimously, but upon the introduction of the second, namely,—

"That on account of the difficulties which it is supposed will be experienced by the exporing part, it is desitable that they should not be encumbered by sheep or catttle, and that the sole object should be the finding an overland route to Swan River,"—

An amendment to the following effect was moved by Mr. Morphett, and seconded by Mr. McFarlane, namely,—

"That it is so desirable the practicability of the route for the conveyance of stock should be fully tested, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the exploring party proposed to be sent to Western Australia should assist and co-operate with any party conveying stock; the two to prosecute their journey together so long as might be practicable."

A warm discussion then ensued,—the one party urging the necessity of confining their attention exclusively to the discovery of a practicable route,—and the other alledging that its practicability could only be fairly determined by taking with them a herd of cattle or flock of sheep. An amendment, however, as will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, was ultimately carried by a majority of ELEVEN to SIX. A committee, consisting of Captains Sturt and Grey, and of Messrs. Bonney, McFarlane, Hamilton, Howe, and Rankin, was then appointed, to deliberate, and report to a future meeting, as to the best means of carrying out the views of those present as embodied in the amendment to the second resolution. An intimation was then conveyed through Captain O'Halloran, from His Excellency the Governor, that the sum of £200 would be paid by the Government towards an outfit for the expedition;—an example which, it was hoped, would be followed by the authorities of Western Australia:—leaving the colonists whose liberality is too well known to be doubted, to supply what may still be wanting to bring the expedition to a successful issue. We need scarcely add, we wish them hearty success.—*Ibid.*

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

WE have elsewhere copied an article from a London paper—*The Weekly Despatch*—complaining of what that journalist rather unceremoniously styles the "rascally condition of emigrant ships." The grounds of the alleged complaint are—first, the chartering of vessels which are unseaworthy; and, secondly, the doleing out of provisions in insufficient quantities, or of an inferior quality. We may, perhaps, not be able to specify particular cases, but we have little doubt, of the existence of both grounds of complaint. It is trifling with the subject, to allege in opposition to these complaints that the vesaels trading to South Australia, or to any other colony, have arrived free from every thing but ordinary casualties. It is the fact of absolute peril—the putting the lives of persons in jeopardy—of which we complain; and unless some effectual measures are taken, and that speedily too, to put an end to these disgraceful proceedings, there is too much reason to fear, that the spirit of emigration, so important to the welfare, and growing success of our colonies, will be greatly repressed.

The *Dispatch* refers to a vessel which left St. Catherine's Dock for South Australia in October last, the sides of which were so rotten and decayed, that the carpenters who were engaged in fitting her out, declared that the planks would scarcely retain a screw or a nail. The vessel alluded to was, in all probability, the *Java*, against the treatment on board of which a variety of complaints were preferred, when she came into port. A sort of investigation was, we believe, gone into, but none of the particulars were suffered to transpire. This we deeply regret inasmuch as the parties, whether truly or falsely accused, must continue to lie under the imputation of guilt, until they are publicly and honorably acquitted. Were the case our own—as it was that of the officers on board the *Java*—a case in which an usual mortalite of the children was alleged to have sprung from the stingy and liberal supply of medical comforts—no considerations on earth should have induced us to have remained satisfied with a "hole and corner's investigation, or to have accepted the usual certificates, until we were as fully acquitted as we had been publicly accused. But there is we regret to say, too much of a disposition in the colony, to keep the public—the party most deeply interested—in the dark, with respect to matters on which they ought to be more fully informed. This however, must and will have an end.

We have only to add in conclusion, that we are heartily glad to see that the subject has been taken up by the London Press; and, in the event of a complaint of asimilar nature being preferred, we promise them that no pains on our part shall be spared to sift it to the bottom.—*Ibid.*

Since writing the above, we have seen it stated, that the result of the investigation was not, as we had supposed, "the granting of the usual certificates," but that Mr. Martin, the Surgeon Superintendent was refused his certificate as also the payment to which he would have been entitled, had his conduct towards the emigrants been correct. As to the attempt to remove the imputation of secrecy which was attached to the investigation,—whether intentional on the part of the Governor or not—we have only to add, that it was kept secret, and that even the publication of its result is owing to animadversions made in another quarter. The interest of all parties requires that the details should be laid before the public.—*Ibid.*

SPECIAL SURVEYS.

A meeting on the subject of special surveys, is, we perceive, advertised to be held at the sale rooms of Messrs. Bentham and Nonmus, to-day, at eleven o'clock. The meeting is convened with the view of receiving the reply from His Excellency, the Resident Commissioner, to the Memorial which was agreed to at the meeting of the 23rd ult. We have purposely abstained from touching upon this topic, until the whole subject was fully before us, but, as His Excellency's reply has now been received, we shall enter upon it at length in our next.—*Ibid.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER SPICIAL SURVEY.—During the past week, a special survey was taken by the Victoria Survey Association, at the sources of the Torrens. The district, in which this survey has been taken, adjoins one of the best special surveys of the South Australian Company.

HON. HENRY ELLIOTT.—From a late number of the "Hobart Town Advertiser," we hear that the Honorable Henry Elliott, late Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary to Sir John Franklin, has proceeded to England by the "Calcutta," after a residence in the colony of upwards of three years. Mr. Jackson our worthy Colonial Treasurer, has been spoken of as the person likely to succesd him.

SALE OF SHEEP.—On Friday last Messrs. V. & E. Solomon sold by auction a large quantity of sheep, part of the overland importations or Messrs. Dutton & Finnis. The lowest sales were effected at 28s., but the purchases not being as yet complete, we are unable to give particulars.

LATEST OVERLAND IMPORTATION.—Last week, a head of cattle, consisting of 100 bullocks, the property of Mr. Staines of New South Wales, were brought overland, and were immediately sold to James Archer, Esq., of this city. We are unable to state the exact sum which was paid, but we have reason to believe that they fetched fully an average price.

CHAIN GANG.—We are glad to find that the suggestions contained in a former article have been attended to by the Government. We on Monday last observed a gang of about ten prisoners who were clothed in a red and blue dress, under the direction of the under goalor and a surveillance of three armed policemen. They were employed in cutting a road through the hill near the bridge leading to the part of North Adelaide towards Walkerville. We hail this as the beginning of that improvement of the highways of Adelaide, which has so long called for such measures, independent of the saving in the Government expences, now that the price of labour is so high.

ASSAULT.—On Monday evening, March 22, four men were seen lounging about the fence round Mr. Mann's house, in Franklin-street, Adelaide. Mr. Hunt passing at the time, was struck a blow with a stick, which inflicted a severe wound upon his temple. Mr. Hunt, however, escaped, and fled to his home. Shortly after, a person named Barnes was struck in like manner by one of the ruffians, who then took to their heels. Barnes at the same time pursuing them and calling out "murder." Mr. Tucksford, who resided near the spot, hearing the cry, rushed from his house armed with a brace of pistols, and with the aid of Mr. Willams, of the Colonial Store Department, succeeding in capturing a person of the name of Holland, whom Barnes immediately identified as the person who had struck him, and who was then taken to the police office, and subsequently lodged in goal. A person named Scott was also apprehended on suspicion, but Barnes not being able to identify him, he was discharged. On Monday, Holland was brought up before the Resident Magistrate, on which occasion he was identified by Mr. Hunt, and committed for the assault.

EARTHQUAKE—On Tuesday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, and for several miles around. The rareness of this phenomnon rendered it an occasion of much remark; but beyond the shacking of a few articles of furniture—of not more than a few seconds duration—we are happy to state no inconvenience was felt.—*Ibid*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town Markets, Feb: 14*th.*

Wheat, 14s to 16s per bushel; barley, English 6s to 6.1; ditto, (Cape) 4s to 4s 4d; oats old 6s 6d to 7s; hay, (old) 51 10s per ton; ditto, new 41 10s to 5; potatoes, 6l; flour, (fine) 40l to 45l Wheat still keeps coming into market very slowly, which causes the article to maintain the above high quotation.—Very little wheat has been brought in, but as the contracts are on the point of being made known, the price may be expected to be, in a few days, more regular, and the supplies more abundant. We understand the tenders range from 10s to 11s 8d per bushee.

Launceston Markets.—Wheat, 8s to 10s per bushee.

It may be important to consumers, perhaps, to know that there is a good stock of sawn and split timber now on hand. This may be acounted for, by the great demand of colonial timber at Port Adelaide and Port Phillip having received a temporary check from the great importation, from this colony, with in the last six months. The price of colonial timber has been reduced full twenty-five per cent, and a further reduction is likely to take place immediately after harvest.—*Launceston Advertiser.*

The price of bread has fallen nearly twenty-five percent, this week—we are not aware that a proportionate reduction has taken place, either in wheat or flour. The bakers no doubt, will be able to account for this sudden fall in the staff of life. Last week the four pound loal, sold for 1s. 6d.; this week the price is only 1s. 2d only.—*Launceston Advertiser, Feb.* 13.

PORT PHILLIP.

MARKETS, FEB. 28.—*Flour.*—The alarm has in some degree subsided, by the timely arrival of several vessels with a portion of this article on board: otherwise the town of Melbourne would have been in want of bread, there not being another week's supply on hand. The Government Flour sold by Mr. Brodie, this day, at 25s. per bag of 100 lbs.

Provisions.—Hams, none in the market but much enquired after, and would realize 1s. 2d to Is 6d. per pound Of pork we have but a scanty stock; it is much in demand from 7d. to 10d per pound. Butter of a superior quality is in great demand; also Cheese especially good, which is selling at Is 2d. to Is. 6d., colonial, 2d. to 2s. 2d., to 2s. 6d.; English, Is. 6d. to Is 9d.; Dutch, 2s above 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pound. Since writing the above, a small quantity of hams, (about 100) have made their appearance, and instantly bought up at Is. 6d. per pound.

A Savage.—A few days ago a party of police had in charge one of the blacks who had been committed for trial on a charge of sheep stealing. For better security of the savage he was handcuffed and placed on a horse between two constables and thus marched on the road to Melbourne. The sable prisoner, who appeared to know pretty well the use of arms, in a moment, seizing a favourable opportunity, with agility, of a Kangaroo made one spring from the horse, and another at one of his conductors muskets, and had nearly succeeded obtaining possession of it when he was overpowered by numbers and secured. He is now in Melbourne jail waiting his transmission to Sydney for trial on the original charge of sheep-stealing. A flaw in the inditement, or some other legal tomfoolery, will doubtless cast this "interesting" creature once more adrift to feed on fat mutton at the stockholder's expense.—*Ibid.*

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